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JUL 27 '42

The War

MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT WITH GREECE

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE KING OF GREECE

[Released to the press by the White House July 9]

At the close of the conference between the President and the King of Greece at the White House on July 9 the following joint *communiqué* was issued:

"At the meetings between the President and the King during His Majesty's visit to the United States, a full discussion of the mutual problems and interests of these two United Nations has taken place. The Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Tsouderos, has participated in these discussions.

"We are in complete agreement on the simple objective of prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion, at the earliest possible moment, with all the resources at the command of the two nations.

"We are firm in our determination to win the

peace no less than the war, and we reassert our conviction that a just and lasting peace, based on an honest application of the Declaration of the United Nations of January 1, 1942, is the basis on which the peace shall be won.

"In consequence, the Prime Minister of Greece and the Secretary of State will sign tomorrow, on behalf of their Governments, an agreement on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war, by which the American and Greek Governments pledge not only their mutual resources to a common victory but their collaboration in economic policies to make possible a lasting peace."

King George and Mr. Tsouderos have been forced, for reasons of state, to curtail their visit to America and to return as early as possible to London.

SIGNING OF THE AGREEMENT

[Released to the press July 10]

An agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of Greece on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war was signed on July 10 by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. Emmanuel J. Tsouderos, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece. Greece becomes the seventh country to sign such an agreement with the United States.

The provisions of the agreement are the same in all substantial respects as those of the agreements between this Government and the Governments of the United Kingdom, China, the Soviet Union, Belgium, Poland, and the Netherlands. As in the case of the former agreements, that with Greece was negotiated under the provisions of the Lease-Lend Act of March 11, 1941, which provides for extending aid to any country whose defense is determined by the

President to be vital to the defense of the United States.

The United States and the other Governments which sign such agreements pledge their material as well as their spiritual resources to a common victory of the United Nations. All these countries are signatories of the Declaration by United Nations.

*Text of the Agreement*¹

Whereas the Governments of the United States of America and Greece declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and Greece, as signatories of the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, known as the Atlantic Charter;

And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of Greece against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to Greece aid in resisting aggression;

And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Government of Greece receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and

benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and Greece and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and Greece are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfill or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of Greece have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Government of Greece with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President of the United States of America shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

ARTICLE II

The Government of Greece will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

ARTICLE III

The Government of Greece will not without the consent of the President of the United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the Act of March 11, 1941 of the Congress of the United States of

¹ The text here printed conforms to the signed original.

America or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the Government of Greece.

ARTICLE IV

If, as a result of the transfer to the Government of Greece of any defense article or defense information, it becomes necessary for that Government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to protect any of the rights of a citizen of the United States of America who has patent rights in and to any such defense article or information, the Government of Greece will take such action or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE V

The Government of Greece will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this Agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

ARTICLE VI

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of Greece full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Government of Greece subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

ARTICLE VII

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of Greece in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11,

1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and Greece, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

ARTICLE VIII

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Signed and sealed in duplicate at Washington this tenth day of July, 1942.

For the Government of the United States of America:

CORDELL HULL
*Secretary of State of the
United States of America*

For the Government of Greece:

EMMANUEL J. TSOUDEROS
*Prime Minister and Minister for
Foreign Affairs of Greece*

MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT WITH THE NETHERLANDS

[Released to the press July 8]

An agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war was signed on July 8 by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Dr. A. Loudon, the Netherlands Ambassador. The Netherlands becomes the sixth country to sign such an agreement with the United States.

The provisions of the agreement are the same in all substantial respects as those of the agreements between this Government and the Governments of the United Kingdom, China, the Soviet Union, Belgium, and Poland. As in the case of the former agreements, that with the Netherlands Government was negotiated under the provisions of the Lease-Lend Act of March 11, 1941, which provides for extending aid to any country whose defense is determined by the President to be vital to the defense of the United States.

The United States and the other Governments which sign such agreements pledge their material as well as their spiritual resources to a common victory of the United Nations.

The agreement with the Netherlands is accompanied by an exchange of notes confirming the understanding of the two Governments that it replaces and renders inoperative the lend-lease agreement between the two Governments signed on August 9, 1941 and that it does not affect arrangements now being made for the transfer of certain aircraft, munitions, military property, and procurement contracts of the Netherlands Government to various agencies of the United States Government or the reimbursements to be made to the Netherlands Government in that connection.

The texts of the agreement¹ and of the exchange of notes are given below.

Text of the Agreement¹

Whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Neth-

erlands declare that they are engaged in a co-operative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as signatories of the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, known as the Atlantic Charter;

And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of the Kingdom of the Netherlands against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to the Kingdom of the Netherlands aid in resisting aggression;

And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and

¹ The text here printed conforms to the signed original.

the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfill or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of the Kingdom of the Netherlands have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President of the United States of America shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

ARTICLE II

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

ARTICLE III

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will not without the consent of the President of the United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the Act of March 11, 1941 of the Congress of the United States of America or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

ARTICLE IV

If, as a result of the transfer to the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands of any defense article or defense information, it becomes necessary for that Government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to protect any of the rights of a citizen of the

United States of America who has patent rights in and to any such defense article or information, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will take such action or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE V

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this Agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

ARTICLE VI

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

ARTICLE VII

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment,

and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

ARTICLE VIII

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Signed and sealed in duplicate at Washington this eighth day of July, 1942.

For the Government of the United States of America:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State of the
United States of America*

For the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands:

A. LOUDON

*Ambassador of the Kingdom of the
Netherlands at Washington*

*The Secretary of State to the Ambassador of the
Kingdom of the Netherlands*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 8, 1942.

EXCELLENCY:

In connection with the signature on this date of the Agreement between our two Governments

on the Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression, I have the honor to confirm our understanding that this Agreement replaces and renders inoperative, as from today, the prior Agreement between our two Governments on the same subject, dated August 9, 1941.

I have the honor also to confirm our understanding that the signature of this Agreement does not affect in any way the arrangements now being made through the Office of Lend-Lease Administration for the transfer to various agencies of the United States Government of certain aircraft, munitions, military property and procurement contracts of the Royal Netherlands Government in the United States, and for the reimbursements to be made to the Royal Netherlands Government in that connection.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

The Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Secretary of State

NETHERLANDS EMBASSY,

Washington, July 8, 1942.

SIR:

In connection with the signature on this date of the Agreement between our two Governments on the Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression, I have the honor to confirm our understanding that this Agreement replaces and renders inoperative, as from today, the prior Agreement between our two Governments on the same subject, dated August 9, 1941.

I have the honor also to confirm our understanding that the signature of this Agreement does not affect in any way the arrangements now being made through the Office of Lend-Lease Administration for the transfer to various agencies of the United States Government of certain aircraft, munitions, military property and procurement contracts of the Royal Netherlands Government in the United States, and for the reimbursements to be made to the Royal Netherlands Government in that connection.

Accept [etc.]

A. LOUDON

MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Released to the press July 11]

An agreement between the Government of the United States and the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war was signed on July 11 by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. V. S. Hurban, the Czechoslovak Minister. Czechoslovakia becomes the eighth country to sign such an agreement with the United States.

The provisions of the agreement are the same in all substantial respects as those of the agreements between this Government and the Governments of the United Kingdom, China, the Soviet Union, Belgium, Poland, the Netherlands, and Greece. As in the case of the former agreements that with Czechoslovakia was negotiated under the provisions of the Lease-Lend Act of March 11, 1941, which provides for extending aid to any country whose defense is determined by the President to be vital to the defense of the United States.

The United States and the other Governments which sign such agreements pledge their material as well as their spiritual resources to a common victory of the United Nations. All these countries are signatories of the Declaration by United Nations.

Text of the Agreement¹

Whereas the Government of the United States of America and the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

And whereas the Government of the United States of America and the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia, as signatories of the

Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, known as the Atlantic Charter;

And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of Czechoslovakia against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia aid in resisting aggression;

And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and Czechoslovakia and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

And whereas the Government of the United States of America and the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfill or execute prior to the making of such an agree-

¹ The text here printed conforms to the signed original.

ment in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of Czechoslovakia have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President of the United States of America shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

ARTICLE II

The Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

ARTICLE III

The Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia will not without the consent of the President of the United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the Act of March 11, 1941 of the Congress of the United States of America or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia.

ARTICLE IV

If, as a result of the transfer to the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia of any defense article or defense information, it becomes necessary for that Government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to protect any of the rights of a citizen of the United States of America who has patent rights

in and to any such defense article or information, the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia will take such action or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE V

The Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this Agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

ARTICLE VI

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

ARTICLE VII

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the Pro-

visional Government of Czechoslovakia, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their

own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

ARTICLE VIII

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Signed and sealed in duplicate at Washington this eleventh day of July 1942.

For the Government of the United States of America:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State of the
United States of America*

For the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia:

V. S. HURBAN

*Minister of Czechoslovakia
at Washington*

MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT WITH NORWAY

[Released to the press July 11]

An agreement between the Government of the United States and the Royal Norwegian Government on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war was signed on July 11 by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, the Ambassador of Norway. Norway becomes the ninth country to sign such an agreement with the United States.

The provisions of the agreement are the same in all substantial respects as those of the agreements between this Government and the Governments of the United Kingdom, China, the Soviet Union, Belgium, Poland, the Netherlands, Greece, and Czechoslovakia. As in the case of the former agreements, that with Norway was negotiated under the provisions of the

Lease-Lend Act of March 11, 1941, which provides for extending aid to any country whose defense is determined by the President to be vital to the defense of the United States.

The United States and the other Governments which sign such agreements pledge their material as well as their spiritual resources to a common victory of the United Nations. All these countries are signatories of the Declaration by United Nations.

The agreement with Norway is accompanied by an exchange of notes concerning the application of certain provisions of the convention in relation to the operation of the Norwegian merchant fleet for the benefit of the United Nations in the common war effort and consultations at the end of the present emergency.

The texts of the agreement¹ and of the exchange of notes are given below.

Text of the Agreement

Whereas the Government of the United States of America and the Royal Norwegian Government declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

And whereas the Government of the United States of America and the Royal Norwegian Government, as signatories of the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, known as the Atlantic Charter;

And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of the Kingdom of Norway against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to the Kingdom of Norway aid in resisting aggression;

And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Royal Norwegian Government receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and the Kingdom of Norway and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

¹ The text here printed conforms to the signed original.

And whereas the Government of the United States of America and the Royal Norwegian Government are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfill or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of the Kingdom of Norway have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Royal Norwegian Government with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President of the United States of America shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

ARTICLE II

The Royal Norwegian Government will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

ARTICLE III

The Royal Norwegian Government will not without the consent of the President of the United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the Act of March 11, 1941 of the Congress of the United States of America or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the Royal Norwegian Government.

ARTICLE IV

If, as a result of the transfer to the Royal Norwegian Government of any defense article or defense information, it becomes necessary for that Government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to protect any of the rights of a citizen of the United States of America who has patent rights in and to any such defense article or information, the Royal Norwegian Government will take such action or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE V

The Royal Norwegian Government will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this Agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

ARTICLE VI

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Royal Norwegian Government full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Royal Norwegian Government subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

ARTICLE VII

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Royal Norwegian Government in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually ad-

vantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the Kingdom of Norway, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

ARTICLE VIII

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Signed and sealed in duplicate at Washington this eleventh day of July 1942.

For the Government of the United States of America:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State of the
United States of America*

For the Royal Norwegian Government:

W. MUNTHE MORGENSTIERNE
*Ambassador of Norway
at Washington*

The Ambassador of Norway to the Secretary of State

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY,
Washington, July 11, 1942.

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to refer to the conversations between representatives of the Royal Norwegian Government and the Government of the United States of America in connection with the negotiation of the Agreement on the Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression signed this day.

During the course of these conversations the Norwegian representatives have referred to the fact that the Royal Norwegian Government has been driven from its country by Hitler, whose forces are in occupation of the country and are despoiling its resources; they have pointed out that the principal national asset remaining at the disposal of their Government is the Norwegian Merchant Fleet, which that Government is operating for the benefit of the United Nations in the common war effort; that for the protection and maintenance of that Fleet, it is necessary to install armaments and other protective devices and equipment upon its vessels, and to repair damage and replace losses thereto occasioned by acts of war and operation under war conditions; that it will also be necessary for the Royal Norwegian Government, when the invader has been driven from its territory, to ensure the maintenance of reestablished peaceful conditions, and that, for this reason, the need of the Royal Norwegian Government for arms and equipment will not necessarily cease with the general cessation of hostilities.

The conversations referred to have disclosed a mutual understanding on the part of the Royal Norwegian Government and the Government of the United States of America with respect to the application of certain provisions of the Agreement signed this day, as follows:

1. Armaments and other protective devices and equipment installed upon Norwegian ships subsequent to December 7, 1941 shall, under

the provisions of the Agreement signed this day, remain the property of the Government of the United States of America. The installation of such armaments, protective devices, and other equipment shall be at the expense and for the account of the Government of the United States of America, which shall bear any risk of loss, or damage, and shall not be regarded as giving rise to any financial obligation on the part of the Royal Norwegian Government. Such armaments may if found mutually desirable be manned by American gun crews.

2. The repair under the Lend-Lease Act, subsequent to December 7, 1941, of damage to Norwegian ships which is caused by acts of war or by operation under war conditions, as well as repair and replacement necessitated by operation under war conditions shall be made at the expense and for the account of the Government of the United States of America, and shall not be regarded as giving rise to any financial obligation on the part of the Royal Norwegian Government. The repair of damage not caused by acts of war or not necessitated by operation under war conditions shall be made at the expense and for the account of the Royal Norwegian Government or the appropriate agency designated by it.

3. The Government of the United States of America recognizes that the Norwegian Merchant Fleet not only constitutes an important contribution to the war effort of the United Nations but is likewise one of the principal national assets of the Royal Norwegian Government and, accordingly, that the latter Government which is operating its Fleet for the benefit of the United Nations in the common war effort, should be assisted in replacing ships lost in the service of the United Nations. Accordingly, the Government of the United States of America will continue to review the situation with the Royal Norwegian Government with a view to assisting that Government in a program of replacement as soon as conditions permit. The two Governments agree that negotiations to this end should be commenced with-

out delay and should be pressed to a conclusion as promptly as possible.

4. In the application of Article V of the Agreement relating to the return at the end of the present emergency of articles transferred under the Agreement, the Government of the United States of America will take into account the circumstance that when the invader has been driven from Norway it will be necessary for the Royal Norwegian Government to ensure the maintenance of reestablished peaceful conditions. Accordingly, the Government of the United States of America and the Royal Norwegian Government will consider, and will consult with each other with respect to the possible retention by the latter of such military equipment as may be considered necessary for those purposes.

Accept [etc.] W. MUNTHE MORGENSTIERNE

The Secretary of State to the Ambassador of Norway

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 11, 1942.

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today's date concerning the conversations between representatives of the Government of the United States of America and the Royal Norwegian Government in connection with the negotiation of the Agreement on the Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression signed this day, and to confirm the statement contained therein of the understanding of the two Governments with respect to the application of certain provisions of the Agreement.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES TO CONSULT WITH THE FREE FRENCH IN LONDON

[Released to the press July 9]

The President of the United States, in a letter to the Lend-Lease Administration dated November 11, 1941, stated that the defense of those French territories under the control of Free French forces is vital to the defense of the United States. In the spirit of the President's letter, and consistent with the policy of the United States Government in aiding all peoples who are resisting Axis aggression to maintain and uphold their own liberty, the Government of the United States and the Free French National Committee in London have closely maintained cooperation in those areas where such cooperation would further the war objectives.

To make this cooperation more effective in the prosecution of the war, Admiral Harold R. Stark and Brigadier General Charles L. Bolte have been designated as this Government's representatives to consult with the French National Committee in London on all matters relating to the conduct of the war. A memorandum

on the subject, the text of which is printed below, has been handed to General de Gaulle.

In this connection the following message has been received from the French National Committee in London:

"General de Gaulle has read the memorandum with pleasure. He is most gratified by its terms and he warmly welcomes the decision of the United States Government to appoint Admiral Stark and General Bolte as representatives of the United States Government to consult with the National Committee."

MEMORANDUM

The Government of the United States is subordinating all other questions to the one supreme purpose of achieving military success in the war and carrying it forward to a successful conclusion. The French National Committee has the same objective and is undertaking active military measures for the preservation of French territory for the French people.

The Government of the United States recognizes the contribution of General de Gaulle and the work of the French National Committee in keeping alive the spirit of French traditions and institutions and believes that the military aims necessary for an effective prosecution of the war, and hence the realization of our combined aims, are best advanced by lending all possible military assistance and support to the French National Committee as a symbol of French resistance in general against the Axis powers. The Government of the United States wholeheartedly agrees with the view of the British Government, which is also known to be the view of the French National Committee, that the destiny and political organization of France must, in the last analysis, be determined by free expression of the French people under conditions giving them freedom to express their desires unswayed by any form of coercion.

In pursuing the common war objective, the Government of the United States will continue to deal with the local Free French officials in their respective territories where they are in effective control. Realizing the need for coordinating their common efforts the Government of the United States perceives every advantage in centralizing the discussion of those matters relating to the prosecution of the war with the French National Committee in London. An essential part of the policy of the Government of the United States for war collaboration is

assistance to the military and naval forces of Free France, which is being extended under the terms of the President's statement of November 11, 1941, that the defense of those French territories under the control of Free French forces is vital to the defense of the United States.

In harmony with the foregoing observations the Government of the United States is prepared to appoint representatives in London for purposes of consultation.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington.

[Released to the press July 10]

The translation of a telegram which has been received by the Secretary of State from General Charles de Gaulle follows:

"LONDON, July 10, 1942.

"It is with great satisfaction that the French National Committee welcomes in London the distinguished representatives of the Government of the United States. I thank you for the personal part you have taken in this decision. The confident collaboration which the France which has remained faithful to the Allies and to the great American democracy will thus establish will certainly contribute in an effective manner to the final victory of the United Nations.

C. DE GAULLE"

BUILDING IN WAR FOR PEACE

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY ACHESON¹

[Released to the press July 7]

In a very special sense it is a privilege to be here tonight. It is a privilege because in few places on this earth can free men and women meet to take stock of their position, to formulate and express together their opinions, to play their part in shaping their own course. Mr.

¹Delivered before the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, July 6, 1942.

Churchill referred to the British Parliament as the grand inquest of the nation. We have our own grand inquest in Washington as every Government official is keenly aware. But it has been a tradition of the American people from the days of the New England town meeting to conduct their own inquests in every part of the country. At no time in our history has it been more essential that you should meet in this university, created to provide the indispensable

foundation of a free people, and take counsel together. The country will need all your thought and all your resolution.

A witness before an inquest appears not to expound but to give testimony. It is fortunate that this is so, because neither by training nor position is this witness qualified to expound the strategies of the war or of the peace to follow. But an administrative officer knows, because he must participate in some of them, that hundreds of decisions and judgments are and must be made in the course of every day's work. He knows that the cumulative effect of these decisions will determine in large measure the scope within which future decisions may be made and future policies determined. He knows the effect of current opinion upon current decisions. Whether we are conscious of it or not, all of us, whether we are public servants or private citizens, are every day formulating the aims and drawing the outlines of the future.

I wish to speak tonight of the decisions which have been and must be made upon one of the most fundamental factors in the war and the peace: our program for supplying the armies of our allies on every front to the full extent of our power. Today no one doubts that even the most elementary considerations of self-preservation demand that this be done. No one doubts that every front is our front, that a weapon used against the enemy by any ally is well used, and that it is our great good fortune to have fighting with us the skilled hands and stout hearts to use them. No one believes today that it is an act of favor to furnish weapons to those who are fighting so gallantly beside our own men. That decision is made, and there is now no dissent.

Indispensable as that aid is to our allies, we must not exaggerate its extent in relation to our own resources and our own war effort or in relation to the effort of our allies. Only by seeing it in true perspective can we reach wise and just judgments on the questions it presents. In his report of June 11, 1942 to the Congress, the President stated that lend-lease aid for the preceding 15 months had amounted to 4½ billion dollars and that it was currently being provided at a rate approximately equal to 8 billion

dollars a year. This year lend-lease aid will represent about 6 percent of our present national income and very roughly about 13 percent of what we are spending to fight the war. What we can send is limited by the ships available. There is no one of us who does not wish that it could be more. There is no one of us who does not understand the essential strategic function of this flow of weapons and materials and food to the fighting fronts and the people behind them.

But there could be no greater mistake than to believe that our supplies are equipping the armies of the United Nations. Essential as they are, they form a small part of the vast supplies which these armies are using. With amazing skill, determination, and sacrifice our allies have converted every available resource of material and manpower to the purposes of war. We have together created a common pool of material with which the common war is being waged. Our contribution is indispensable, but it is a part of a far larger whole.

As our own forces take a greater part upon the fronts, the resources of this pool are made available to them. Precious shipping is saved by supplying them from the nearest sources, and in steadily increasing volume our allies are doing this with food and weapons. Our troops in Australia and Great Britain are drawing to the fullest extent upon the supplies available in those areas and so releasing shipping for materials which cannot be supplied except from overseas.

This energetic and extensive system of mutual aid is more than a way of economizing in the use of ships. It is a symbol of the willing cooperation of the United Nations. Each is now giving the last full measure of its strength and resources in a common and desperate war. Our thoughts about the terms on which war aid is given and received should be formulated with this in mind. They must be carried out with full appreciation of the contribution of each nation in relation to its own capacity and to the contribution of others.

The basic principles governing these terms have been declared in the agreements entered into with the Governments of Great Britain, the

Soviet Union, China, Belgium, and Poland and under discussion with other governments. They express the creative statesmanship with which the Lend-Lease Act was conceived. They say both what the final settlement shall not be and also, in broad outline, what it shall be. It shall not be a settlement which will burden commerce between the countries. We have experienced such settlements before and know the full train of evils and misery which they bring. But it shall be a settlement—to use the words of the agreements themselves—“to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them [the countries agreeing] and the betterment of world-wide economic relations.” “To that end”, the formal language of the agreements continues, the final settlement “shall include provision for agreed action . . . open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers;” and, in general, to the attainment of the objectives declared in the Atlantic Charter.

These are the principles upon which aid is given and received. The President has stated the heart of the matter in his last report to the Congress. He said:

“By this provision we have affirmatively declared our intention to avoid the political and economic mistakes of international debt experience during the twenties.

“A lend-lease settlement which fulfills this principle will be sound from the economic point of view. But it will have a greater merit. It will represent the only fair way to distribute the financial costs of war among the United Nations.

“The real costs of the war cannot be measured, nor compared, nor paid for in money. They must and are being met in blood and toil. But the financial costs of the war can and should be

met in a way which will serve the needs of lasting peace and mutual economic well-being.

“All the United Nations are seeking maximum conversion to war production, in the light of their special resources. If each country devotes roughly the same fraction of its national production to the war, then the financial burden of war is distributed equally among the United Nations in accordance with their ability to pay. And although the nations richest in resources are able to make larger contributions, the claim of war against each is relatively the same. Such a distribution of the financial costs of war means that no nation will grow rich from the war effort of its allies. The money costs of the war will fall according to the rule of equality in sacrifice, as in effort.”

Would any of you have the settlement otherwise? If so, this is the time to search your hearts and minds and speak. What do you wish to ask in return for the aid you give? That aid will probably be greater in total amount than the aid we shall receive, because our resources are greater, because the drain upon them has been less.

Do you wish an accounting of benefits given and received on the theory that they represent mutual debts, to be computed in dollars, and set off against each other to measure a balance owed in money? Do you wish to set on one side the value of a tank, its guns and ammunition and on the other an appraisal of those who died in it under a desert sun? What is the equation between the planes sent to Russia and those figures in the snow before Leningrad and Moscow? We know the value of everything which has gone to China. Are we to value those years in which the Chinese held the eastern front alone? I do not think that any of us want this accounting. I doubt whether we care even to think about it very much.

What is it, then, that we do want? We must know this before we can ask. Do we want money? More gold buried at Fort Knox? And how is it to be provided? Those nations which have been quickly defeated face the future with their foreign assets virtually intact.

Those which have fought on and made the victory possible have bled themselves white in the process, selling what they had for the means to continue the fight. Would anyone propose that we should ask in addition an impossible mortgage upon their future? Such a proposal would not be a strategy of either war or peace. No, we do not want money, because of all settlements we know that it is the most impossible and the most destructive.

Do we want the articles we sent replaced? So long as the need exists, this broadly is the function of lend-lease from our allies to us. But when the need ends do we wish to require the continuation of armament production? Or if we require some arms do we wish to rely upon others for them? This is the very opposite of American policy in the past which has led the fight for the reduction of armaments.

Do we want goods? In the past we have fought any such suggestion with the fury of an untamed broncho. We shall have to learn better. But the problem will be to take goods in exchange for what we must continue to send if our allies—and our enemies—may rebuild their lives. We must buy in order that they may buy from us. Our present aid cannot be repaid in goods. To attempt it would destroy us all.

What is it, then, that we do want? I believe that it is what has been provided for in the agreements already made. If you ask yourselves and your neighbors what it is that you want, the answer will not be money, or to get back the guns you have sent abroad, or to get goods except in the course of trade. The answer will be that you want a chance to live fully and in peace. You want a world in which some half-mad man and his bigoted crew on the other side of the earth will not bring down your lives and your houses about your ears once every quarter century. You want opportunity, a job in which you can use your powers, a job which may not end any Saturday, one that will provide the material and spiritual means for a life which is not mere existence. You want a system where the inevitable hazards of life do not fall on those least able to bear them, where

education and a chance to use it are open to talent.

The agreements open the way—and about the only way—in which these wants of every man and woman in every country can be more than wishes. They do not lay down a blueprint for the future. No man can do that now. They do not promise Utopia. But they chart the fundamental course in the field of economic policy which, if faithfully followed and supported by political organization to maintain peace, cannot fail to take us farther along the road than in recent years it has seemed possible to hope.

They provide first that the steps to be agreed upon between us and our allies shall be open to participation by all other countries of like mind. There are to be no exclusive arrangements, no excluded peoples among those who wish to work with us to the common goal. This is the principle of the Atlantic Charter embodied in the agreements: that there shall be equal access to the trade of the world and to its raw materials for all nations large and small, victors or vanquished. At the base of the whole settlement is to be fairness and equality, the rejection of special privileges and vindictive exclusions.

The second principle calls for united action by all nations, correlating for this purpose international and domestic measures to expand production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods. No one, of course, can doubt that the opportunity for full and secure lives which the peoples of all countries demand—and rightly demand, and will insist upon having—is only possible through increased production, employment, and the movement and consumption of goods. But one can well doubt the possibility of achieving these goals unless there is unity of effort and unity in the timing and direction of the efforts of all nations. Too often in the past action in one country has been frustrated because at the same moment others have been moving in the opposite direction or because a powerful country has been moving in one direction in its international policy and in the opposite direction in its domestic policy. The second fundamental principle of the agreements is for common efforts on all fronts at the

same time to expand production, employment, and consumption.

The third principle is the elimination of discriminatory treatment in international commerce and the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers. It is plain to every one of you that at the end of this war there will be a need such as we have never known to move goods between nations—to feed and clothe and house millions whose consumption has for years been below minimum requirements, to restore devastation, to build and rebuild all the means of production, and, in the years beyond, to move that far greater volume of goods required by the standards we are determined to achieve. It is plain, also, that any such movement is utterly impossible if the nations or any important group of them continue to put impediments in the way, attempt to corner markets for themselves, or resort to devices of any sort to check the flow of goods and back it up upon its sources.

Throughout his whole public life Secretary Hull has striven tirelessly to make our own and all other peoples see the folly and the tragic end of such practices. Even when the shadow of war was lengthening over the world, he made desperate efforts to break the network of restrictions which were choking the production and the movement of goods. But peoples continued to believe that they could solve a world problem in isolation. The agreements declare as a basic principle that this cannot be done and will not again be attempted. They lay down as the course for agreed action that along which Mr. Hull has so steadfastly pointed the way.

These are decisions which have been made in the course of war. I submit to you that they have been well and wisely made, that they bear within them the promise of a peace which shall dawn with hope. It will be a dawn long awaited by millions from whom hope will have been the only sacrifice not asked and freely given. But the dawn will come. Its promise is in your hands, in the hands of your fellow citizens, in the hands and thoughts and will of the people everywhere. Yours is the power and yours the responsibility—not at some future time, not in plans for the world after the war, but in what you think and do and want now.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN ICELAND

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE¹

[Released to the press July 7]

A year ago today, at the invitation of your Government and by arrangement between the President of the United States and the Icelandic Prime Minister, American soldiers set foot on Icelandic soil.

On this, the anniversary of that day, the Democracy of the United States salutes Iceland, the oldest democracy in the world, and the pattern of all the democracies now fighting to defend freedom and free government throughout the world.

When the United States and Iceland made their agreement, the method and spirit of it was new in history. We were agreed that free institutions were the most precious heritage of both countries. We were agreed that a brutal attack on freedom had been made by the Axis powers and that defense against this barbaric wave was of vital interest to Icelanders and to Americans. Both of us hoped that this defense could be effected without war; but both of us knew that unless we were ready any of us might suffer the fate which has been inflicted on the men, the women, and even the children of Norway. We knew that if we were undefended every man's life, every woman's safety, every child's hope of the future was in danger.

We knew, too, that Iceland lay squarely across the line of march of the Axis invaders. They had boasted that in good time they would sweep across the north, taking Iceland and Greenland, seizing Canada and our Canadian friends, and dealing at long last with the United States. Plainly it was our common duty not to wait until the bombs and the raiders were sweeping across the Norwegian sea. The defense must be prepared before the attack.

You remember that a few months later the attack we had foreseen actually came. So far as the United States was concerned, it came from the Nazis' evil partner in the east, Japan. At once the United States came into action.

¹ Broadcast over Station WBOS, Boston, Mass., July 7, 1942.

America is like Iceland in many respects. We are a peace-loving country; and we prefer the life of peace to the life of arms. Like Iceland, we have always felt that the true way of the world must be the way of reason and common understanding. Our enemies misjudged this. They seem to have thought that because we do not thirst for war and conquest, that therefore we would tamely submit to seeing our neighbors and friends crushed into bloody submission, or that we should be unable to swing into action the full strength of America's power.

Our enemies know better now. In proclaiming—that he would defend the Western Hemisphere, President Roosevelt had not made an idle statement. By millions Americans left their peaceful life. Throughout our entire country the factories, the mines, and transport were devoted to producing arms.

Again our Axis enemies said it could not be done; it was fantastic to talk of building 60,000 planes in a single year.

Again they were wrong. The planes, the guns, the tanks, the cannon are rolling in increasing lines from our munitions plants. The camps and the air stations sprang up throughout the country, as if by magic. The fishermen came from their boats; the farmers from the plains; the southern planters joined the northern factory workers; the rich man's son shared a bunk with the day laborer.

The convoys began to pass eastward to defend the great Atlantic reaches, westward to check the Japanese in the Pacific. Our close friend and neighbor to the north, Canada, which had long carried much of the brunt of the struggle, pooled her resources of materials with our growing arms.

Nation after nation joined in the common cause and formed a great union of freedom.

The struggle may be long, but there will be but one outcome: the wiping out of the forces of barbaric and cruel conquest and the restoring of a world in which free men can live freely at peace.

The democracy that you have had in Iceland for a thousand years—the freedom that we have

had in America since its foundation—that freedom Hitler would destroy in a day if the power were his. But he has not that power, partly because Iceland offered her hospitality so that American troops might stand on guard, and Greenland gladly gave them the bases and the stations from which the Battle of the Atlantic might be fought.

Our soldiers in Iceland are far from home, but I know they are among friends. Icelanders who have visited us know that they have no firmer friends than Americans. Together we share the Christian ideal of kindness, good neighborhood and common solution of common problems. Together we work for the reestablishment of that freedom and opportunity for happiness and advancement which God has given as a heritage to all.

To the people of Iceland and to our soldiers stationed in the far north, let me give a message of good cheer. There is no trial we cannot endure; for we fight at the side of the Lord, and the victory will be ours.

FIVE YEARS OF CHINESE RESISTANCE TO JAPANESE AGGRESSION

[Released to the press by the White House July 6]

The following cablegram was addressed by the President to General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yüan of China and Generalissimo of the Armies, and through him to the people of China, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the attack on China by Japan, July 7:

"In the name of the people of the United States, your fighting allies in this war for freedom, I greet you on this anniversary of the most despicable attack on you in all your long and noble history. The people of the United States hail you as brothers-in-arms in the great and difficult tasks remaining before the free and freedom-loving peoples of all the earth. We are united as nations and peoples have never before been united. We are united to the end

that the common aims of civilized men and women shall become actual and universal. Five years ago, at the Marco Polo Bridge, you started your fight against the forces of darkness which were hurled against your country and your civilization. You know, and all the world knows, how well you have carried on that fight, which is the fight of all mankind. Increasingly, your arms and our arms will thrust back the enemy. You, the people of China, and we, the people of the United States and the United Nations, will fight on together to victory, to the establishment of peace and justice and freedom throughout the world."

[Released to the press July 9]

The following telegram has been received from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in reply to the President's message to him on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the attack on China by Japan:

"CHUNGKING, *July 7, 1942.*

"DEAR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT:

"The Chinese Army and people are deeply moved by the inspiring message which you were good enough to send us on this Fifth Anniversary of our war of resistance. Love of peace, justice and freedom is the traditional trait of our two peoples. We in concert with twenty-six allied nations have dedicated ourselves to the heroic fight in defense of civilization and humanity as you have truly said in your telegram. Our two armies and peoples are united in spirit as nations and peoples have never before been so united. At the same time no greater responsibilities have devolved upon our two great democracies since the beginning of their history. Upon receipt of this message of greetings from one hundred and thirty million friends across the Pacific, our army and people fully realize the prime necessity of annihilating the forces of evil in the Pacific so as to hasten the day of victory in this global war against aggression. Will you please accept my personal warm thanks and those of the entire Chinese Army and people.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK"

[Released to the press July 7]

The text of a message from the Secretary of State to the Chinese Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs for the People of China follows:

"Five years ago today [July 7] China took up arms in defense of its soil against renewed Japanese aggression. Since that time the Chinese people have been ceaselessly and courageously battling for their liberty against the ruthless invaders. The American people have watched with deep sympathy and admiration the heroic fortitude and tenacity with which for five long and bitter years the Chinese people have fought on against heavy odds.

"On the occasion of this anniversary I desire to convey to you and through you to the Chinese people an expression of the wholehearted good wishes of the American people who, as comrades-in-arms with the Chinese people, are now facing common aggressors and share a common peril. We realize that the way before us is beset with formidable difficulties. We shall not falter. China's determination to continue resolutely and valiantly as a leader in the fight for freedom constitutes an inspiring part of the unshakeable unity of purpose of the United Nations. The consciousness of those nations of the justness of their cause, their resolve to make all necessary sacrifices, and their firm purpose to carry home to the enemy the war which he has rapaciously inflicted upon humanity make certain final victory.

CORDELL HULL"

American Republics

DISTRIBUTION OF OIL TO THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press July 6]

Supplementing the statement made to the press on June 8 on the subject of the distribution of oil to the other American republics, which is quoted below, the Secretary said, "Scarcity of available tanker tonnage is becoming increasingly acute and much more severe rationing

and stricter conservation measures should be instituted without delay in those areas dependent on tanker-borne supplies."

The Secretary's statement at his press conference on June 8 follows:

"The United States, with respect to oil as with other vital supplies, is adhering to the principle of equal and proportionate treatment for consumer needs in the other American republics. This principle has been applied to the sharing of various essential and critical materials.

"The problem of maintaining a flow of petroleum products to various areas in this hemisphere is similar to that of supplying the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in the United States. It is mainly an ocean-transportation problem.

"Today millions of automobile users in areas of the United States dependent upon waterborne transportation for fuel have reduced their gasoline consumption to an average of three gallons a week under a rationing system. Pleasure driving in rationed areas has been largely eliminated so that shipping may be concentrated on the primary tasks of supplying the fighting forces, strategic industries, and essential civilian needs.

"Hemispheric application of the principle of equal treatment of consumers implies use of tankers for the most essential needs in the assignment of vessels on inter-American routes too.

"Steps have been taken in cooperation with the other American republics to maintain the flow of petroleum supplies to those countries on as favorable a basis as that prescribed within rationed areas of the United States.

"In addition, the United States has undertaken to meet oil needs of certain operations in the other American republics contributing directly and vitally to the war effort. It is essential that these operations be maintained.

"Examples of these vital operations are the military forces of countries fighting the Axis nations, merchant ships trading in the interest of the United Nations and friendly neutrals, airlines, and the mining and transportation of strategic materials.

"In determining how tankers should be employed, the total supplies available to each of the American republics in relation to its own essential needs must be taken into account and the tankers sent where the unsatisfied need is greatest.

"This view of the oil problem has been communicated to the governments of the other American republics."

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF COLOMBIA

His Excellency Dr. Alfonso Lopez, President-elect of Colombia, and members of his party, including Señor Pedro Lopez y Michelson, the President-elect's son, arrived in the United States July 3 for a week's visit. After a few days in New York City, he came to Washington on July 7, where he was received at the White House by President Roosevelt. Señor Lopez and his son were dinner and overnight guests at the White House. During his stay in Washington he visited Congress, attended a special session of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, and was honored at several dinners and luncheons.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BOLIVIA

[Released to the press July 5]

Dr. Joaquin Espada, the Bolivian Minister of Finance and Señor Alberto Crespo, the Bolivian Minister of National Economy, accompanied by Señora de Espada, Señor Franklin Antezanapaz, Adviser to the Minister of Finance, and Mr. Joseph A. Inslee, representative of the Export-Import Bank in Bolivia, will arrive in Washington on July 5 to discuss with various agencies of the United States Government the program for economic cooperation between the United States and Bolivia in the preparation of which the two Governments are engaged.

A United States Economic Mission which has recently returned from Bolivia after making a five months' survey in that country has prepared a report making recommendations covering a general plan of economic development to be undertaken by the Bolivian Development Corporation, which is now being organized. This corporation will be under joint American and

Bolivian management and will be financed partially by funds from the Export-Import Bank.

Problems to be considered include the construction of highways and the development of the petroleum and agricultural resources of the country as well as the stimulation of production of such strategic materials as tin, tungsten, antimony, rubber, and quinine.

Treaty Information

RESTRICTION OF WAR

Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and the Sick of Armies in the Field, and Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War

El Salvador

By a note dated April 27, 1942 the Swiss Minister at Washington informed the Secretary of State that notification of the adherence by El Salvador to the Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and the Sick of Armies in the Field (Treaty Series 847), and the Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Treaty Series 846), both of which were signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929, was received by the Swiss Federal Council on April 22, 1942. The Minister's note adds that the notification of adherence states particularly that the Government of El Salvador considers itself, in accordance with the provisions of articles 37 and 95 respectively of the above-mentioned conventions, immediately bound by them by reason of the state of war which now exists between El Salvador and Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Both conventions provide that non-signatory countries desiring to adhere to the conventions

may do so by a written notification addressed to the Swiss Federal Council, the adherences to become effective six months after the date of their receipt. Articles 37 and 95 of the conventions provide that a state of war shall give immediate effect to ratifications deposited and to adherences notified by belligerent powers prior to or after the outbreak of hostilities and that the communication of such notices to the other contracting parties shall be made by the Swiss Federal Council by the most rapid method.

FINANCE

Stabilization Agreements

Brazil

On July 6, 1942 the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of Brazil in Washington, Fernando Lobo, signed an agreement extending to July 15, 1947 the Stabilization Agreement entered into on July 15, 1937.¹

Under this agreement, as extended, the United States will make dollar exchange available to the Government of the United States of Brazil for the purpose of stabilizing the Brazilian milreis - United States dollar rate of

¹ See *Treaty Information Bulletin*, No. 94, July 1937, p. 17.

exchange up to a total amount of \$100,000,000 and will sell gold to the United States of Brazil at such times and in such amounts as the Brazilian Government may request, also to a total amount of \$100,000,000. In the agreement as originally drafted these two amounts were \$60,000,000.

The following statement was made by the Secretary of the Treasury at the time of the signing of the agreement:

"The extension of this Agreement between the Treasuries of the United States of America and the United States of Brazil and the increase in the facilities made available to Brazil under the Agreement, are a further evidence of the close and friendly relations existing between the two countries and constitute an assurance of continued cooperation between the two Treasuries.

"The friendship and understanding symbolized by this and other agreements with our great sister republic in South America promise much for both a joint attack on the problems of the war and a solution for our common problems in the peace."

China

The agreement of April 1, 1941 between the United States and China, under which the United States Stabilization Fund undertook to purchase Chinese yuan to the amount of \$50,000,000 and under which the Stabilization Board of China was established, has been extended for a period of one year beyond June 30, 1942.

The extension of the 1941 agreement is in accordance with the established policy of the Treasury of giving full financial aid to the Chinese Government and of supporting the foreign-exchange position of the Chinese yuan.

Cuba

On July 6, 1942 the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and the Cuban Ambassador, Dr. Aurelio F. Concheso, signed an agreement under which the Government of

the United States undertakes to sell gold to the Government of the Republic of Cuba from time to time with payment to be made within 120 days after delivery of the gold, provided that the unpaid-for amount of gold shall not at any time exceed \$5,000,000.

The details of the agreement were worked out between the Cuban and United States Treasuries on the occasion of a recent visit to this country by Dr. Oscar Garcia Montes, the Minister of Finance of Cuba.

This agreement, evidencing the close cooperation that has existed between the Treasuries of the Republic of Cuba and the United States, will enable the Cuban Treasury to carry out operations designed to stabilize the Cuban peso - United States dollar rate of exchange.

Ecuador

An exchange-stabilization agreement was signed on February 27, 1942 by the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the Ecuadoran Ambassador, Colón Eloy Alfaro, and the Ecuadoran Minister Counselor, Eduardo Salazar.

This agreement between the two Governments provides that up to \$5,000,000 of the United States Stabilization Fund will be used for the purpose of stabilizing the United States dollar - Ecuadoran sucre rate of exchange.

The agreement also provides for periodic conferences among representatives of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Government of Ecuador to discuss monetary, financial, and economic problems of mutual interest.

Iceland

The Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and the Icelandic Minister, Thor Thors, signed on May 5, 1942 an exchange-stabilization agreement.

This agreement between the Government of the United States, the Government of Iceland and the National Bank of Iceland, provides that up to \$2,000,000 of the United States Stabiliza-

tion Fund will be used for the purpose of stabilizing the United States dollar-Icelandic krona rate of exchange.

The agreement also provides for periodic conferences among representatives of the parties to the agreement to discuss monetary, financial, and economic problems of mutual interest.

LABOR

Convention Concerning Annual Holidays With Pay for Seamen

Mexico

The Acting Secretary General of the League of Nations informed the Secretary of State by a circular letter dated June 19, 1942 that the instrument of ratification by Mexico of the Convention Concerning Annual Holidays With Pay for Seamen, adopted by the International Labor Conference at its twenty-first session (October 24, 1936), was registered with the Secretariat on June 12, 1942.

The countries which have ratified this convention are the United States of America, Belgium, and Mexico. According to the terms of the convention it will enter into force six months after the date on which there have been registered with the Secretary General of the League of Nations the ratifications of five members of the International Labor Organization, each of which has more than one million tons gross seagoing merchant shipping.

MILITARY MISSIONS

Agreement with Panama for the Detail of a United States Army Officer As Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama

[Released to the press July 7]

In response to the request of the Government of Panama, there was signed on July 7 by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Señor Don Ernesto Jaén Guardia, Ambassador of Panama at Washington, an agreement providing for the detail of an officer of the United States Army of the grade of colonel to serve as Adviser to

the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama in relation to matters pertaining to the defense of Panama.

The agreement will continue in force for one year from the date of signature but may be extended beyond one year at the request of the Government of Panama.

The agreement contains provisions similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and certain other American republics providing for the detail of officers of the United States Army or Navy to advise the armed forces of those countries.

MUTUAL GUARANTIES

Mutual-Aid Agreements with Czechoslovakia, Greece, the Netherlands, and Norway

The texts of mutual-aid agreements between the United States and Czechoslovakia, signed July 11, 1942; Greece, signed July 10, 1942; the Netherlands, signed July 8, 1942; and Norway, signed July 11, 1942, on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war, appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "The War".

Cultural Relations

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF DISTINGUISHED ARGENTINES

[Released to the press July 8]

Two distinguished Argentines are in Washington for a two-month tour of this country at the invitation of the Department of State.

Dr. Teodora Becu, the well-known man of letters and adviser to the Lozada publishing firm, arrived by air on July 3; and Dr. Sebastián Soler, professor of law at the University of Córdoba and Judge of the Court of Appeals of Rosario, arrived on July 4.

Dr. Becu represented his country as official delegate to the International Aeronautical Congress in Rome in 1922 and to the World Monetary and Economic Congress in London in 1933.

He is an active member of the Society of Argentine Bibliophiles and a past editor of *The Juridical and Social Science Review* of Buenos Aires. He has published two books and several monographs on banking.

Dr. Soler is well known as a penalist and is an outstanding authority on juvenile delinquency. While in this country he will give special attention to juvenile courts and reform schools.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. John C. Dreier was designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics, effective July 3, 1942 (Departmental Order 1070).

Mr. Robert M. Carr, an Assistant Chief of the Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, has been designated to serve as the Department's representative on the Interdepartmental Sugar Policy Committee and on any other interdepartmental committee which may be established for the consideration of sugar problems. Mr. Edward G. Cale, Divisional Assistant in the Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, will serve as Mr. Carr's alternate on such committees.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press July 11]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 4, 1942:

John Willard Carrigan, of San Francisco, Calif., Second Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Gerald A. Drew, of San Francisco, Calif., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Quito, Ecuador, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, Guatemala.

The appointment of Charles E. Hulick, Jr., of Easton, Pa., as Vice Consul at London, England, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Hulick has been appointed Vice Consul at Panamá, Panama.

Sidney E. O'Donoghue, of Passaic, N. J., Second Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at México, D.F., Mexico.

David J. Pearsall, of Babylon, N.Y., has been appointed Vice Consul at Iquitos, Peru.

General

DETAIL OF UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

The Secretary of State was authorized and directed by an Executive order of July 2, 1942 (no. 9190) to administer, in accordance with regulations included in the order, the act of May 3, 1939, which authorized the temporary detail of United States employees possessing special qualifications to the governments of the American republics and the Philippines. The regulations state that (1) only officers and employees of the United States Government possessing special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications shall be assigned, and no assignment shall be effected except at the request of the foreign government concerned; (2) officers will be detailed to no other governments than those of the American republics, the Philippines, and Liberia; and (3) requests from foreign governments will be submitted through diplomatic channels to the Secretary of State, who will confer with the appropriate department of this Government and take such other action as is necessary.

The full text of the Executive order appears in the *Federal Register* for July 7, 1942, page 5101.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti Relating to Waiver in Respect of Tariff Preferences Accorded the Dominican Republic by Haiti Under a Treaty of Commerce Between Haiti and the Dominican Republic Signed August 26, 1941—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed February 16 and 19, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 238. Publication 1757. 4 pp. 5¢.

Regulations

Export Control: Procedure To Secure Shipping Space to the Other American Republics; Shipping Priority Ratings. July 6, 1942. (Board of Economic Warfare.) 7 *Federal Register* 5267.

Legislation

An Act Making Appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes. Approved July 2, 1942. [H. R. 6599.] Public Law 644, 77th Cong. 43 pp.

An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes. [Department of State, pp. 9, 17.] Approved July 2, 1942. [H. R. 7232.] Public Law 648, 77th Cong. 21 pp.

List of retired officers and employees of the United States for whom the Department of State is holding decorations: Message from the President of the United States transmitting communication from the Secretary of State transmitting a list of those retired officers or employees of the United States for whom the Department of State is holding decorations, orders, medals, or presents tendered them by foreign governments. H. Doc. 813, 77th Cong. 3 pp.

Supplemental Estimate—Department of State. S. Doc. 237, 77th Cong. 2 pp.